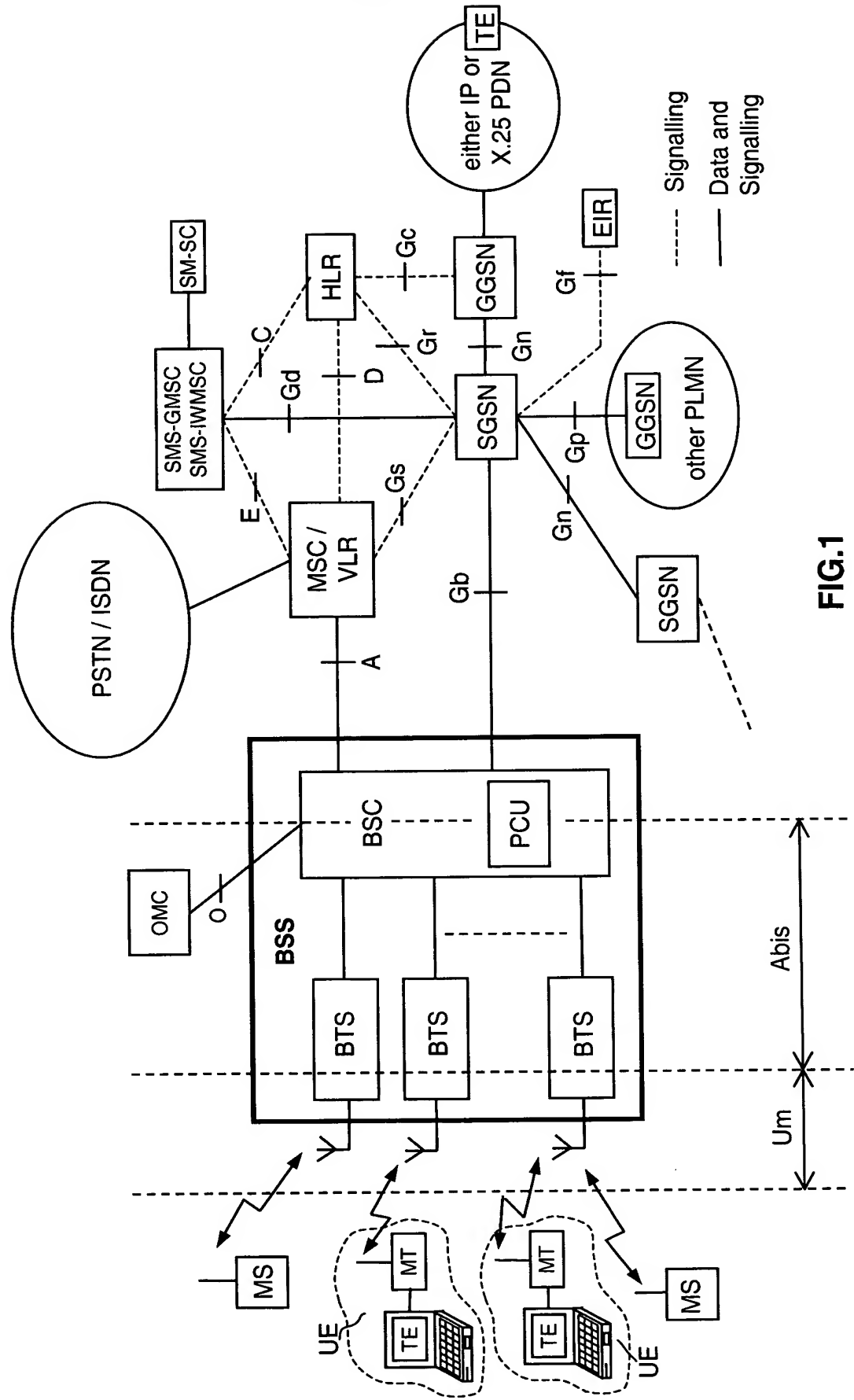


# GSM (DCS) - GPRS (Enhanced) SYSTEM



# FRAME STRUCTURE IN GSM-GPRS (Enhanced) SYSTEM

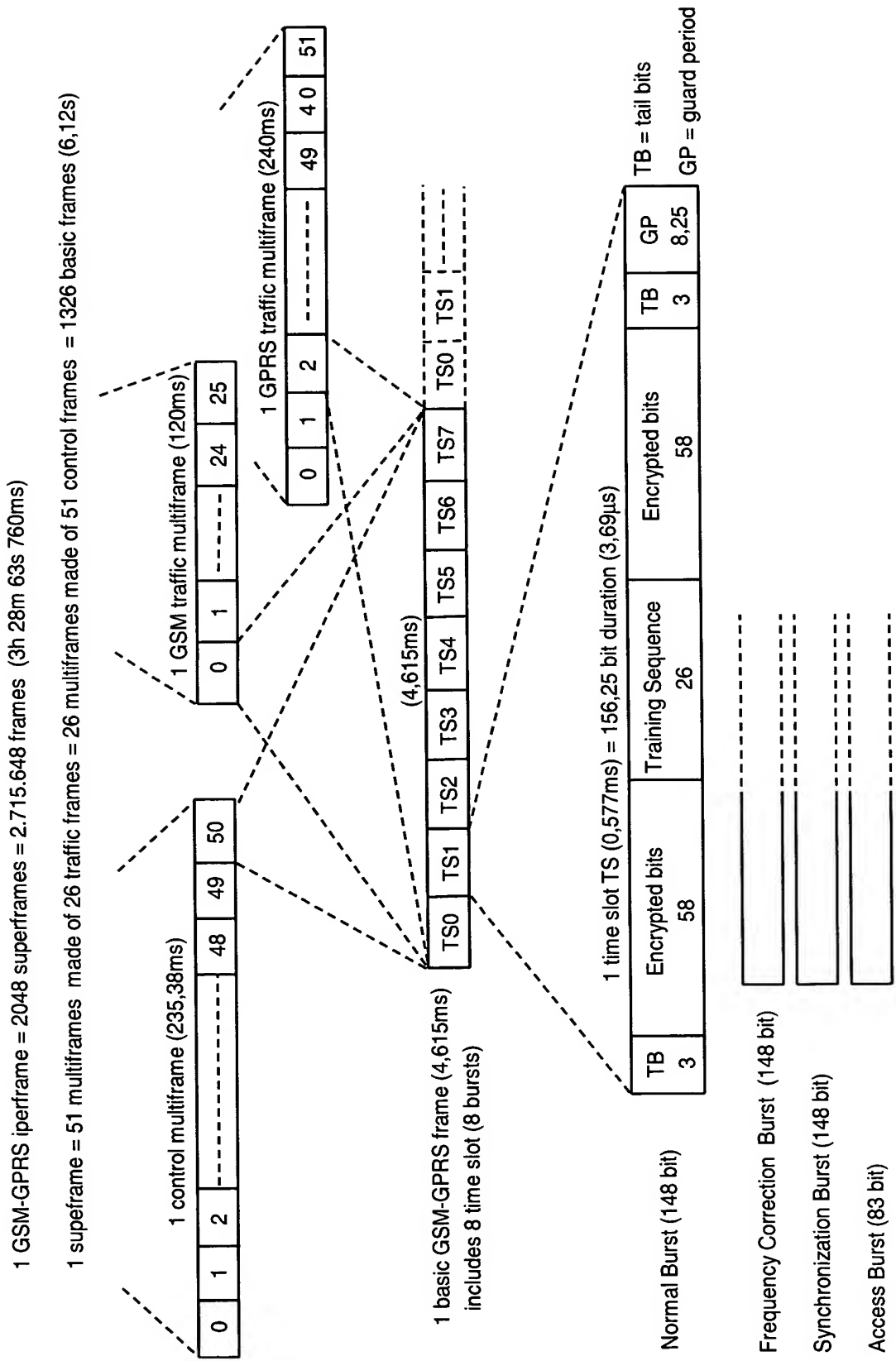
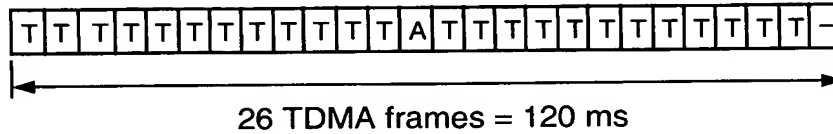


FIG.2

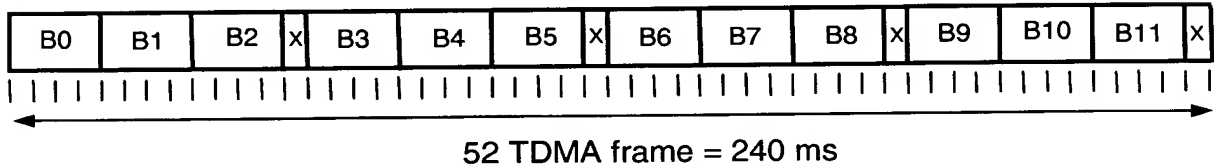
## TRAFFIC CHANNEL ORGANIZATION

Bi-directional full-rate TCH (T) GSM multiframe and associated signalling (A)



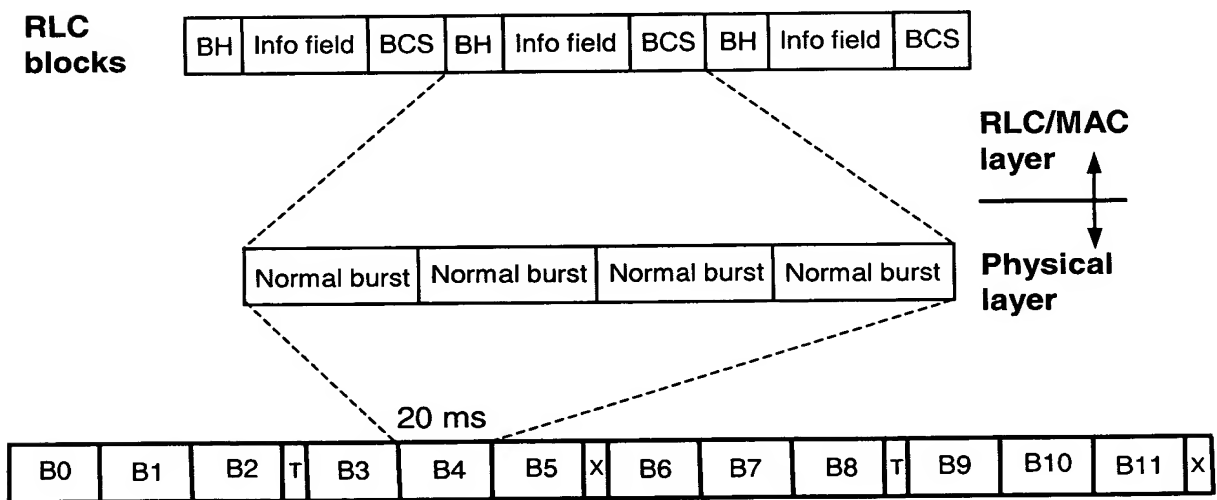
**FIG.3a**

GPRS multiframe including 12 Radio blocks (B)  
of 4 basic frames each plus 4 idle frames (X)



**FIG.3b**

## MAPPING RLC LAYER INTO PHYSICAL LAYER



**FIG.4**

# MOBILE STATION (MS/UE)

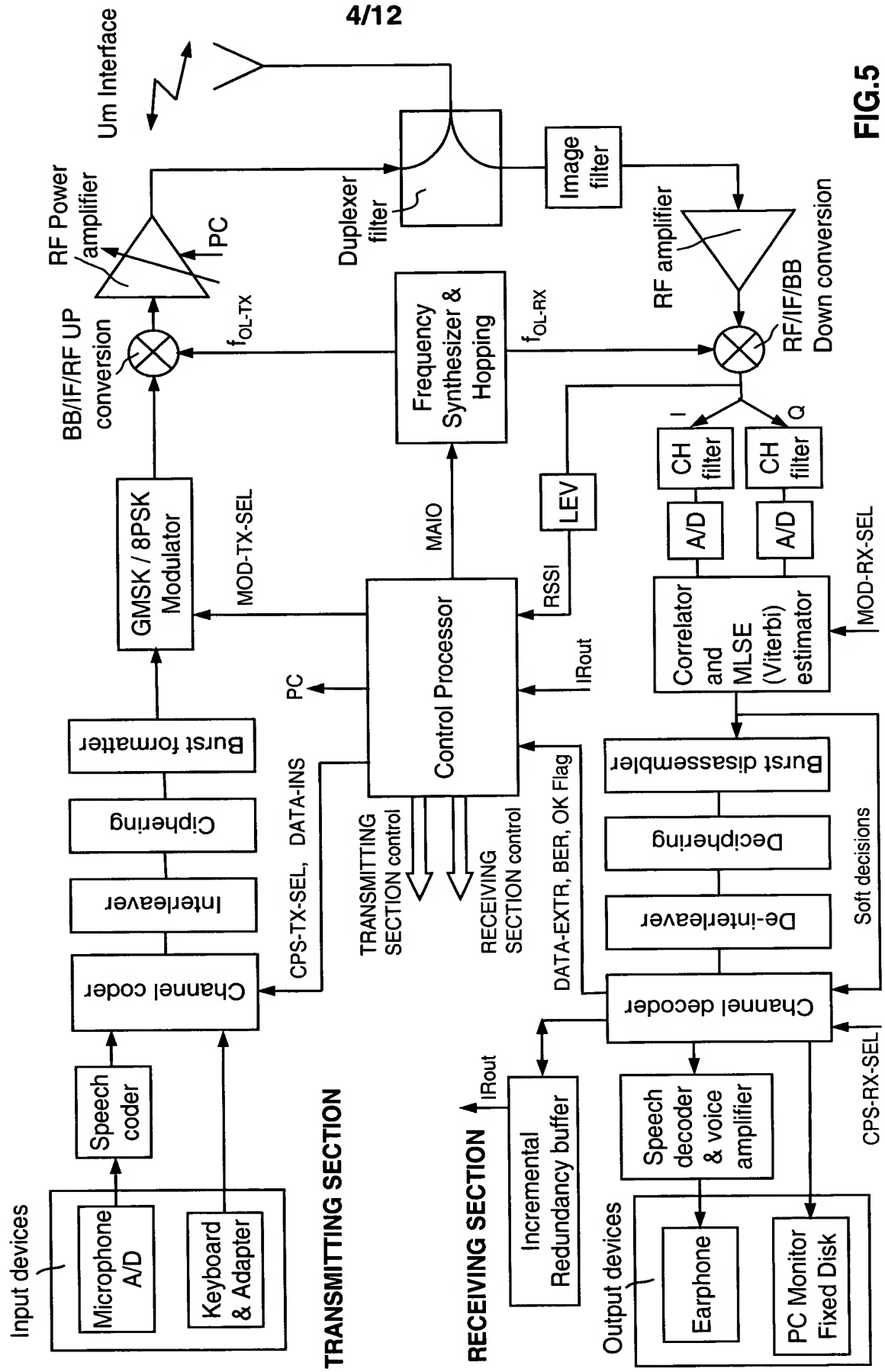


FIG.5

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# BASE TRANSCIVER STATION (BTS)

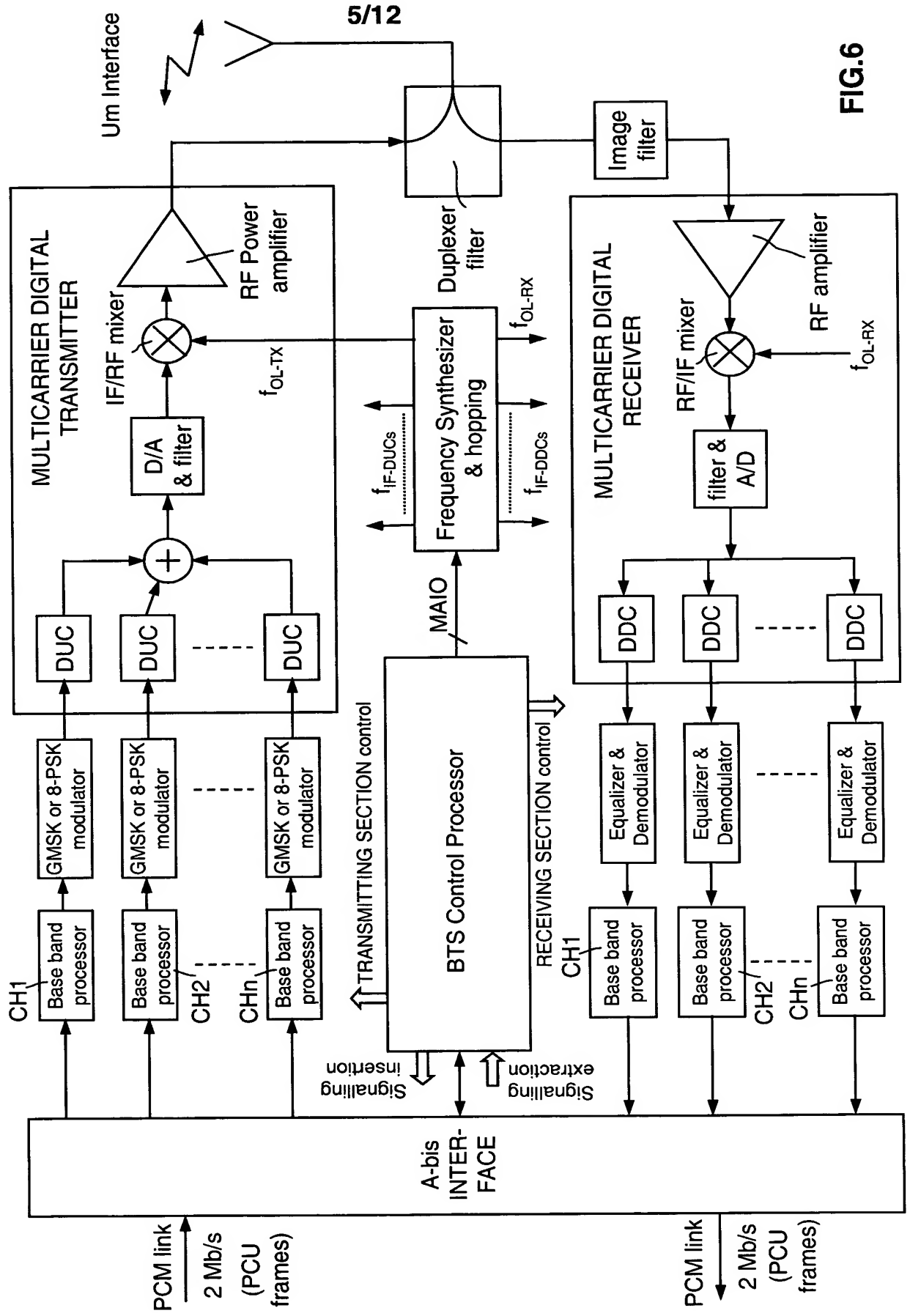
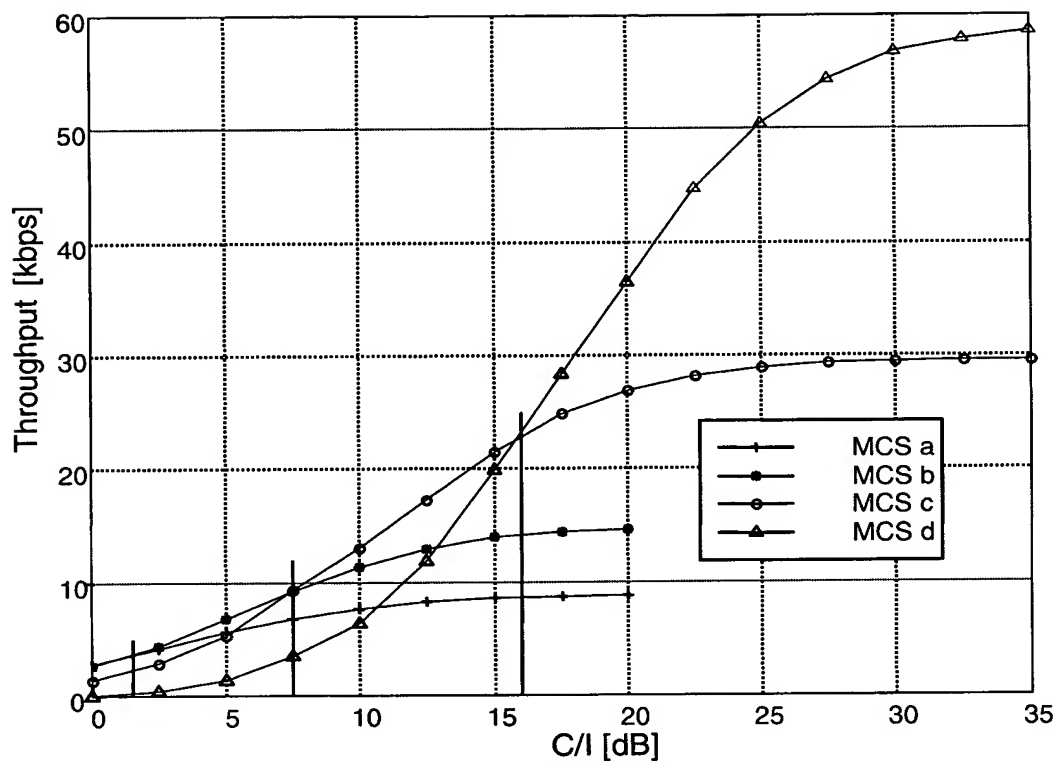
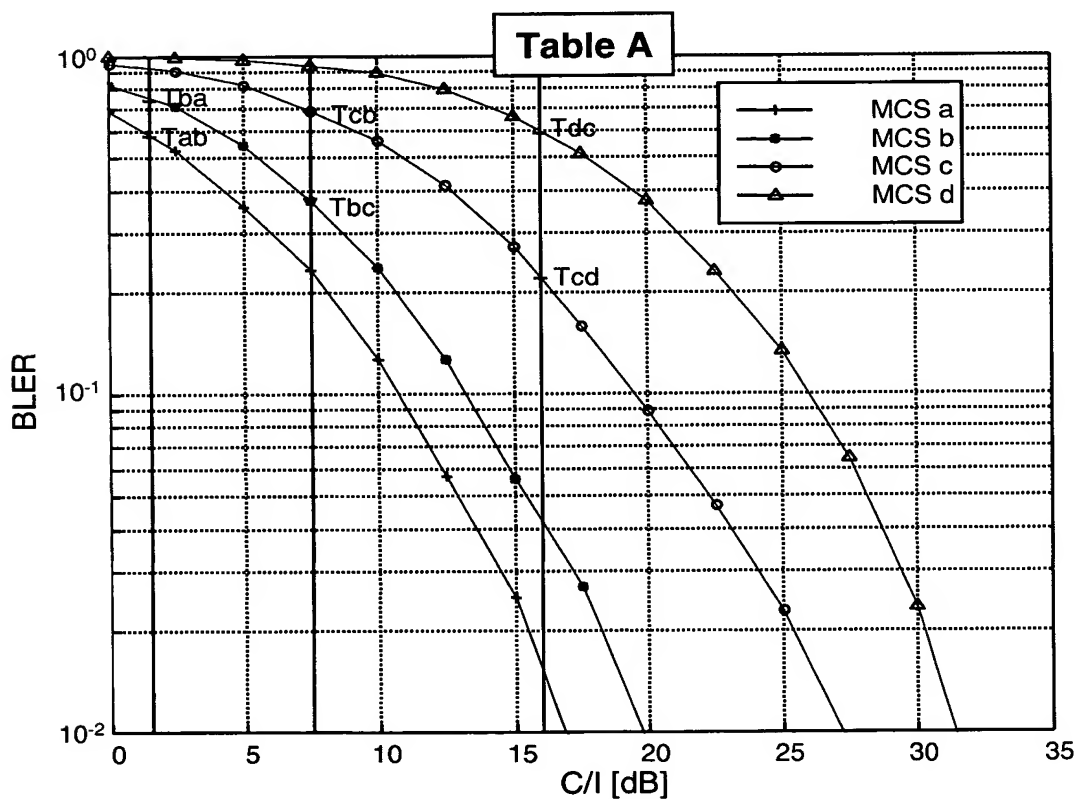


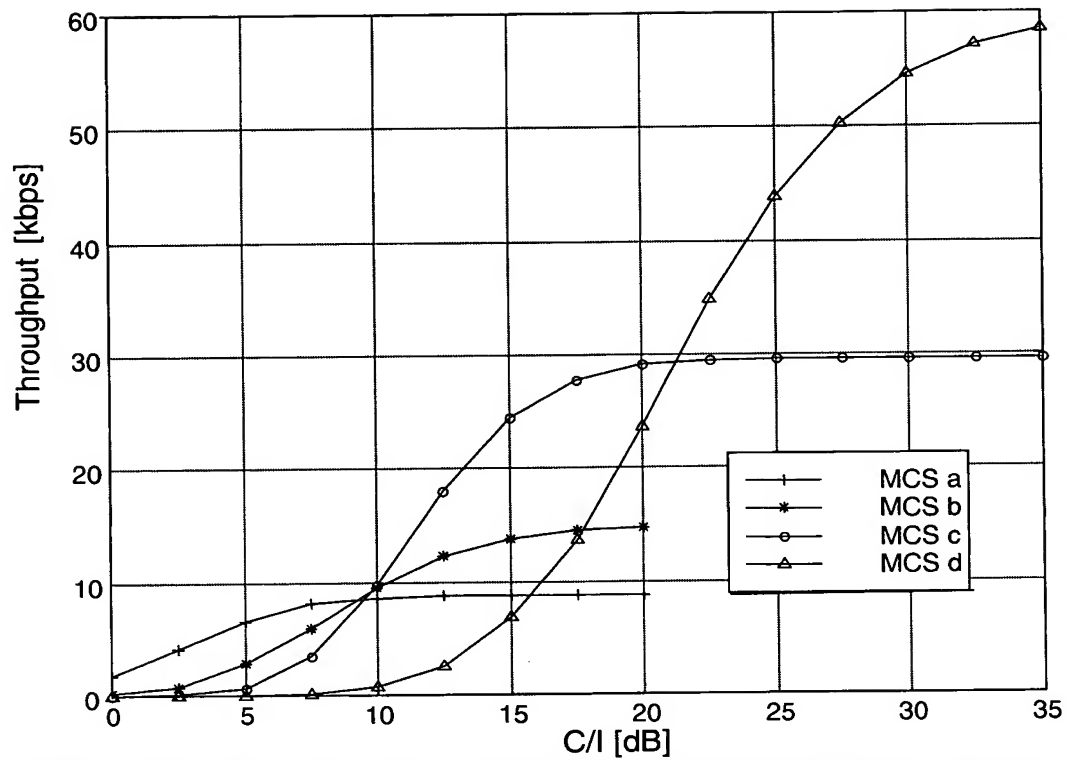
FIG.6



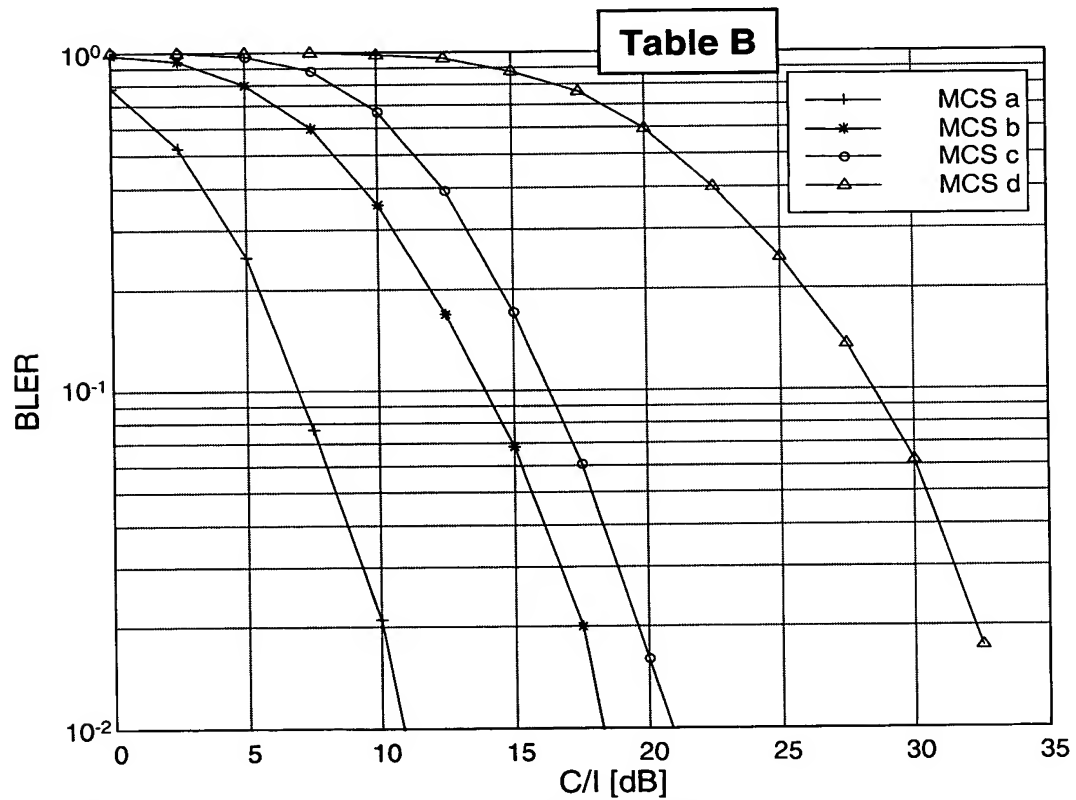
**FIG.7** Simulation results for a selection of MCS (low diversity, without IR)



**FIG.8** BLER versus C/I for a selection of MCS (low diversity, without IR)

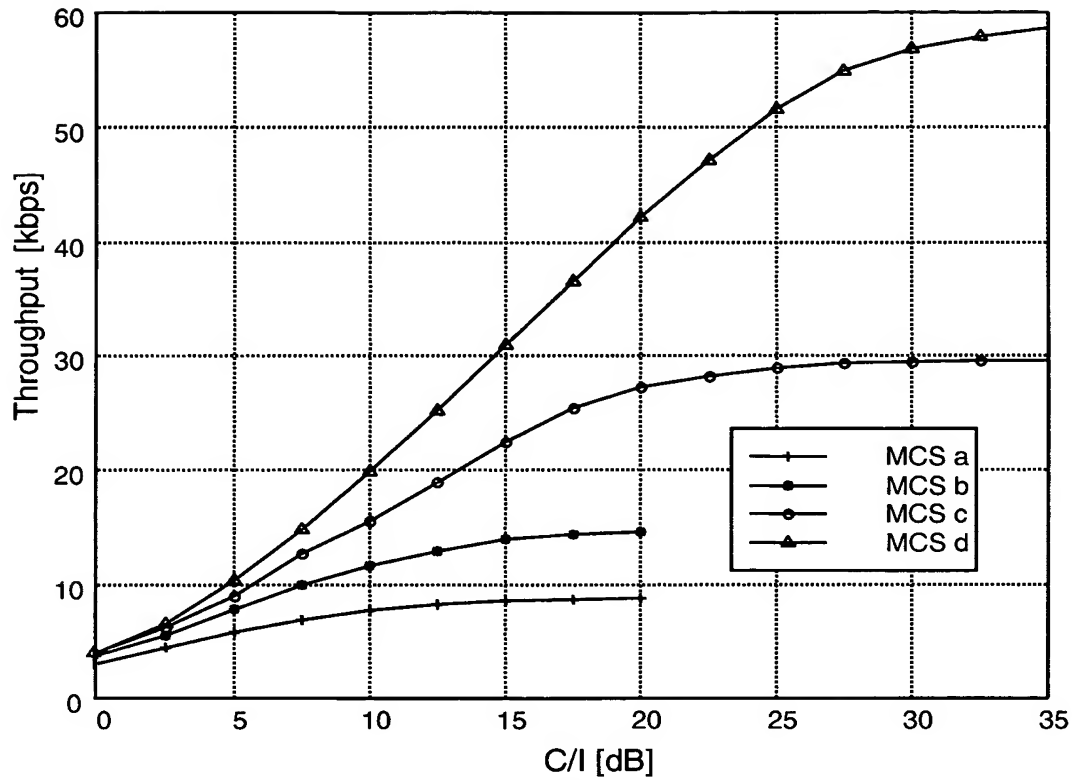


**FIG.9** Simulation results for a selection of MCS (high diversity, without IR)

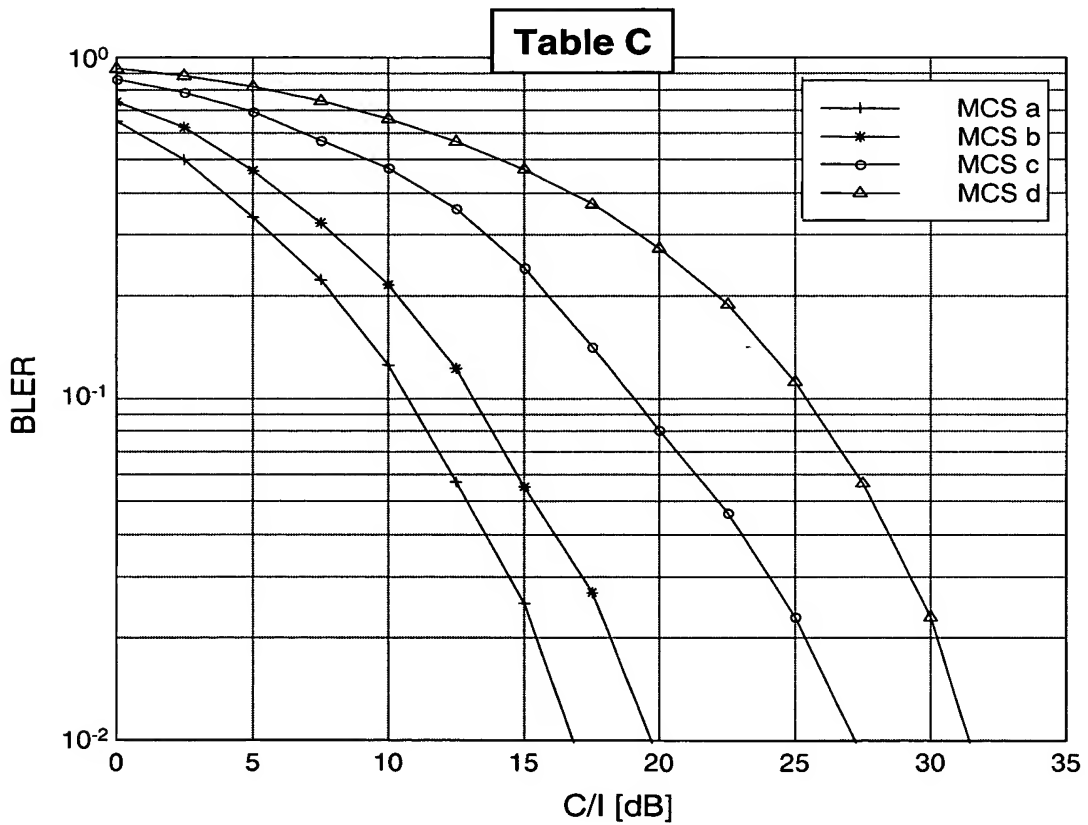


**FIG.10** BLER versus C/I for a selection of MCS (high diversity, without IR)

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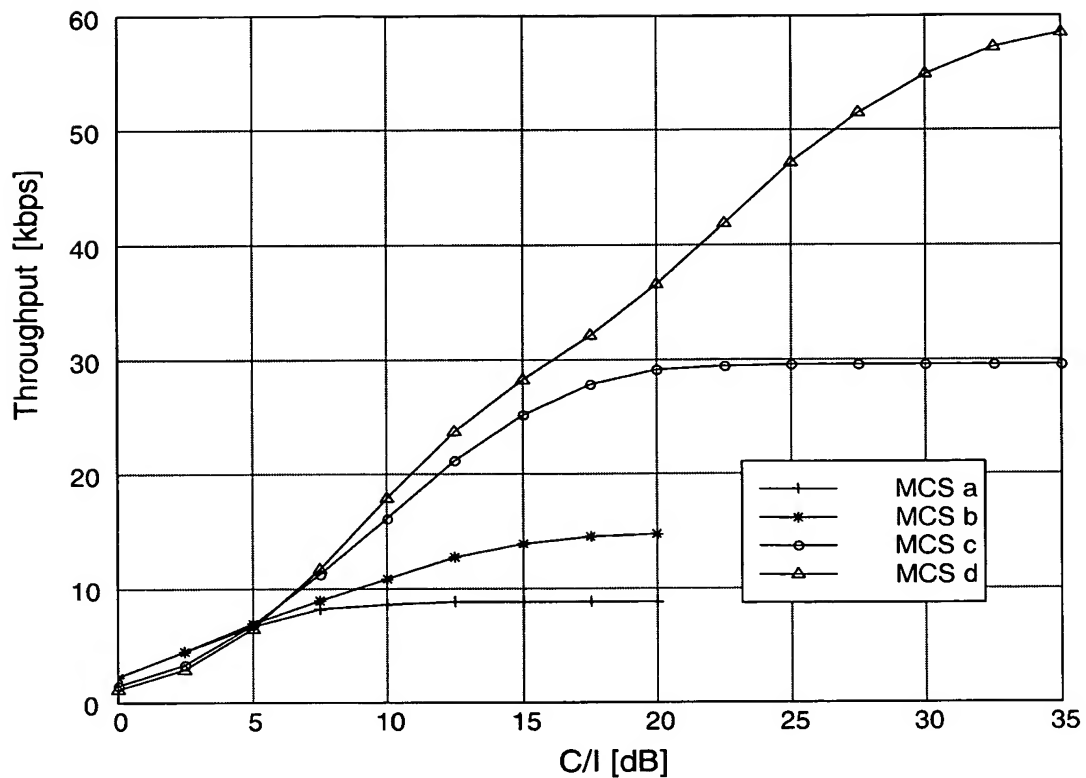


**FIG.11** Simulation results for a selection of MCS (low diversity, with IR)

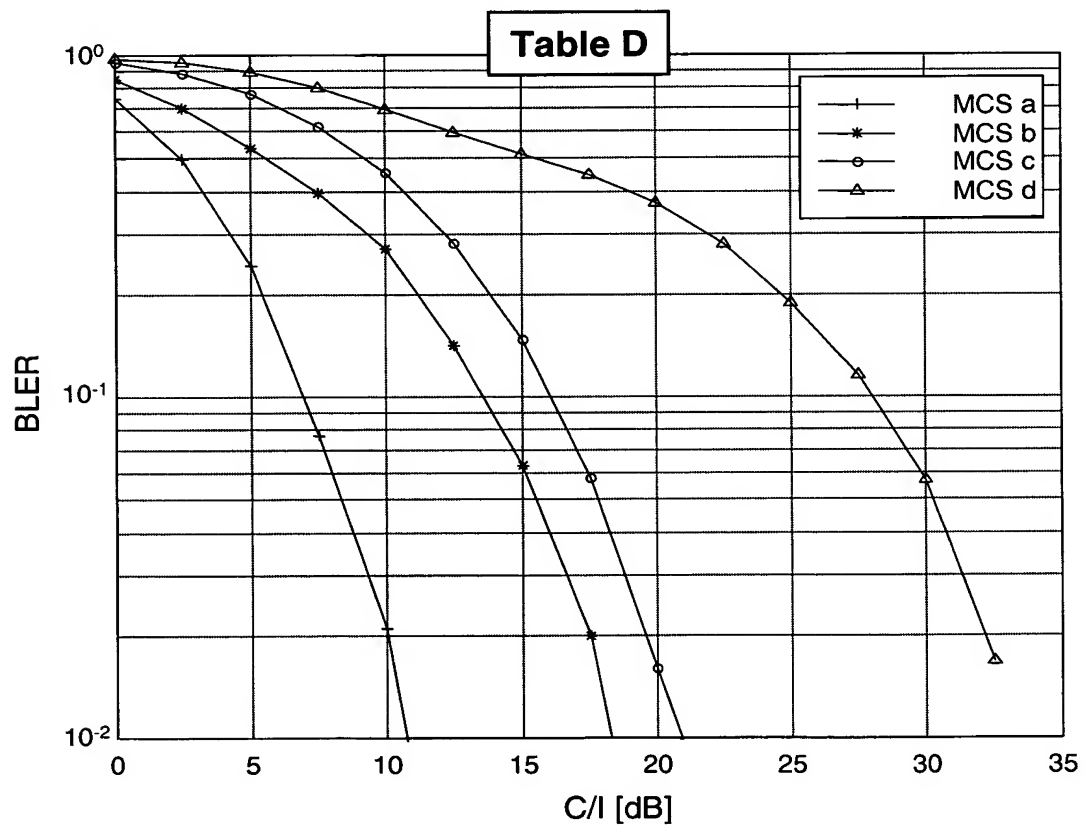


**FIG.12** BLER versus C/I for a selection of MCS (low diversity, with IR)





**FIG.13** Simulation results for a selection of MCS (high diversity, with IR)



**FIG.14** BLER versus C/I for a selection of MCS (high diversity, with IR)

## METHOD TO PERFORM LINK ADAPTATION WITHOUT IR

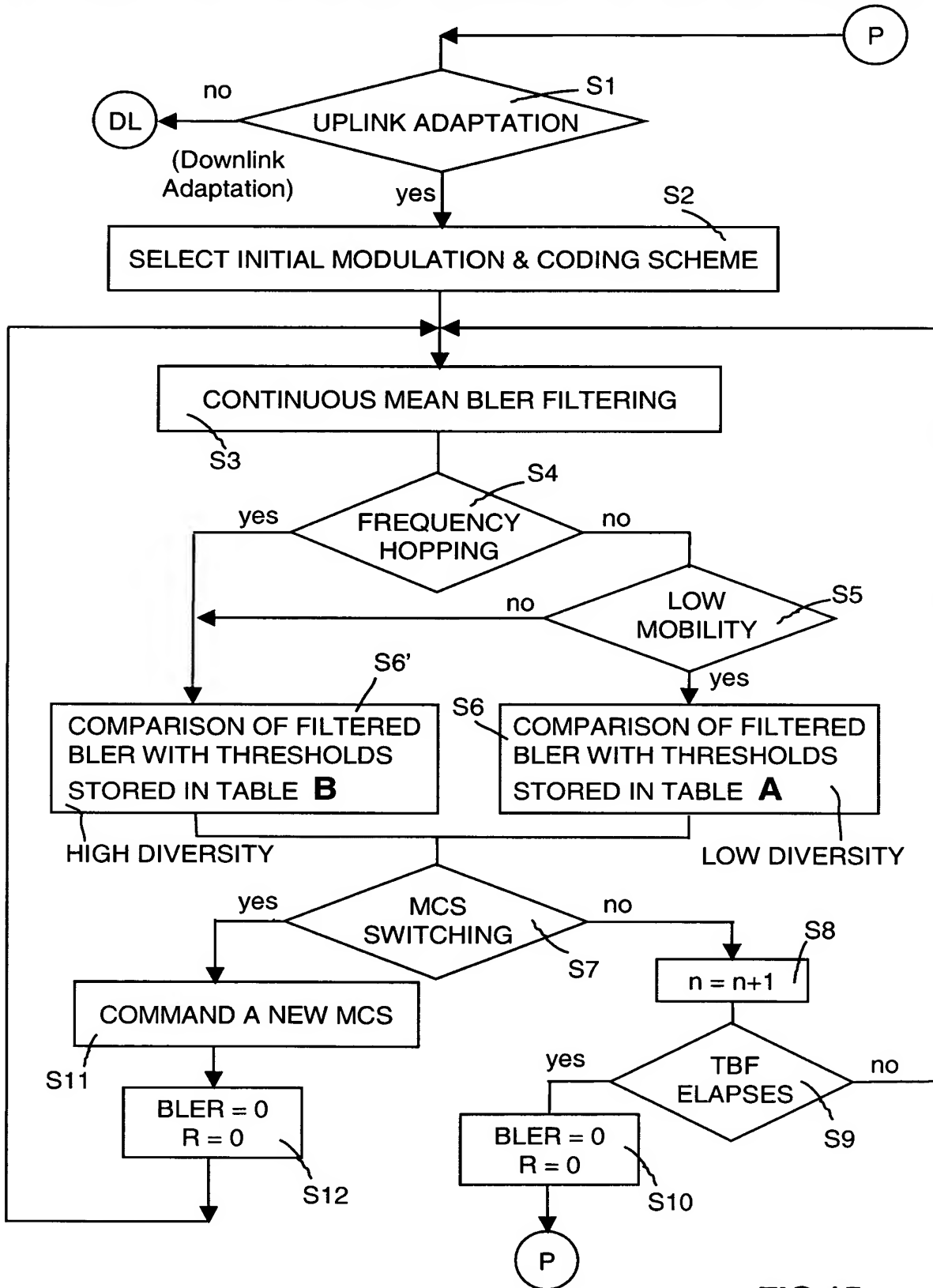
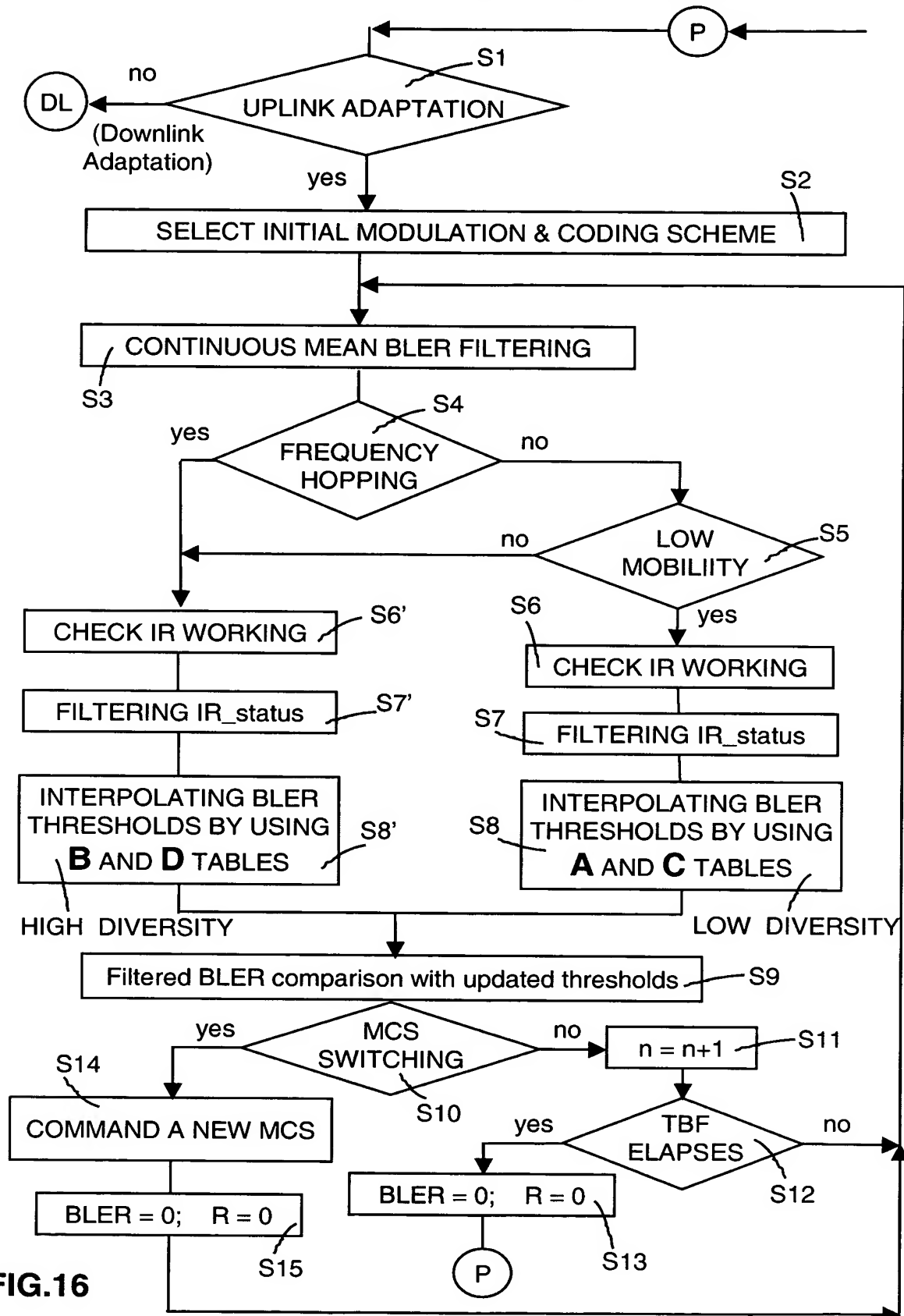
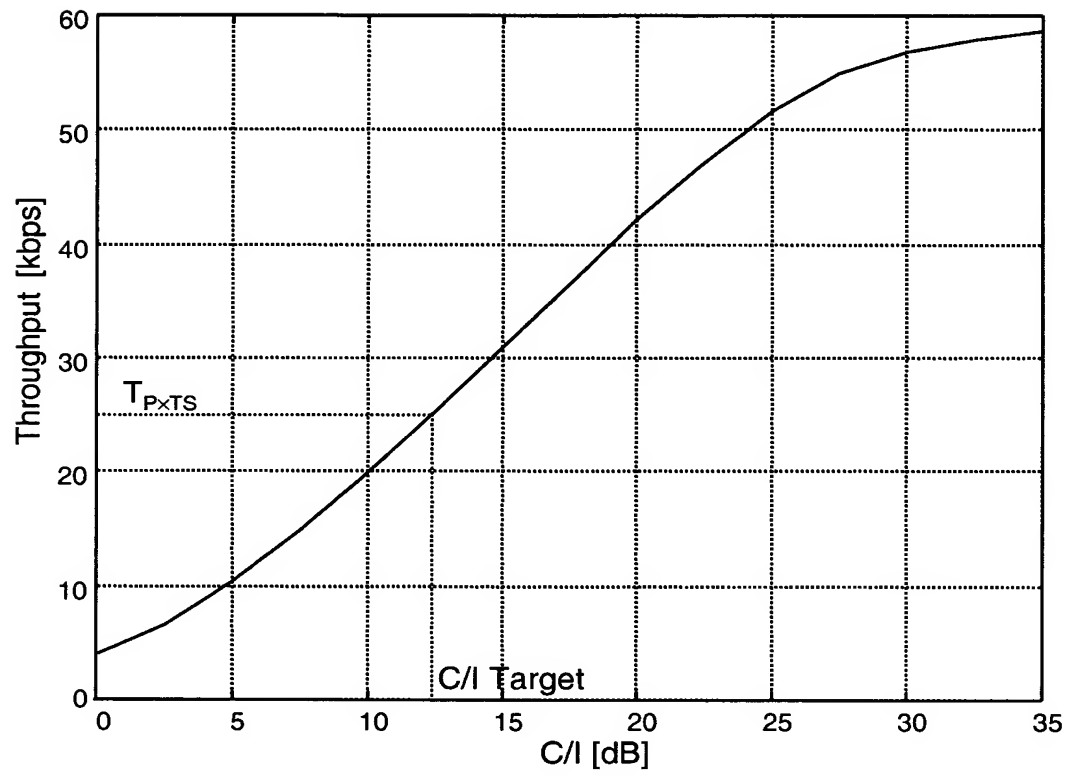


FIG.15

## METHOD TO PERFORM LINK ADAPTATION WITH IR



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Maximum achievable throughput (with IR)

**FIG.17**